

### Planning:

why are kiwis protected.? Because they are native to nz and are becoming very extinct. The kiwi is now protected because, since the arrival of Europeans in New Zealand, this bird's very survival has been threatened. The Okarito Kiwi, or Rowi is now critically endangered and the brown kiwi is endangered. The other three species are vulnerable. Unless action is taken to protect the kiwi, this unique creature faces the very real threat of extinction.

where were kiwis first discovered? in Nelson where it lives today. But today the Kiwi has moved all over New Zealand, we have over 2300 kiwi in New Zealand and they are becoming extinct at a speed that we can not control.

what are the kiwis features? The kiwis features are a long beak, flightless wings, small strong legs, and soft brown fur with black beady eyes. Add on ... Short flightless wings, brown color, long beak, and long legs.

### Further information:

Kiwis are small, flightless birds of New Zealand. Kiwi have tiny, rudimentary wings that are so small they are completely hidden beneath their thick covering of shaggy feathers. They cannot fly because they are members of the group of flightless birds known as ratites. Ratites have wings but the bones in their chests do not have the capacity for flight muscles, which is what birds also need to fly.

Being birds, they have feathers, but the feathers are wispy and shaggy in appearance. Also being birds, they lay eggs in order to reproduce, but the eggs are six times larger than eggs from a bird of similar size. Just prior to the egg being laid, it takes up 15 - 20% of the bird's entire body weight.

Kiwi have unusually long bills. Their nostrils are at the end of their beak and they have an exceptional sense of smell. They use their long bill and their sense of smell to locate food up to the depth of their bill below the surface of the ground.

what is the history of the kiwi? The Māori traditionally believed that kiwis were under the protection of Tane Mahuta, god of the forest. They were used as food and their feathers were used for kahu-kiwi – ceremonial cloaks. Today, while kiwi feathers are still used, they are gathered from birds that die naturally or through road accidents or predation. Kiwis are no longer hunted, and some Maoris consider themselves their guardians.

how many eggs do kiwis lay a year? A kiwi lays one large egg 24 days later the kiwi lays another the second one is a bit bigger. The kiwi can only lay one egg at a time as the eggs are huge. Laying a third egg is very uncommon but does happen. The female kiwi must consume three times as much food as usual to produce her huge egg, which is one of the largest, in ratios to her size, of any bird in the world. This egg is six times the size of a normal bird of her size would lay and contains the largest proportion of yolk. The kiwi egg has a smooth, thin, white or greenish-white shell and is about 120mm long and 80mm in diameter. One would expect the

kiwi to have an egg about the size of a hen's, but the egg is about the same size as the moa's, which makes people think that the kiwi was once a much bigger bird

The production of a large egg is a big effort for the female kiwi. A pregnant female's belly expands so much that it touches the ground. It makes up 15-20 percent of her bodyweight. A female will sometimes stand up to her belly in cold water when she is heavy with egg, to help relieve her of the weight she is carrying. Just before it is laid, the egg is so huge it almost fills the kiwi's whole body, leaving little room for food in her stomach. She cannot eat for 2 or 3 days before the egg is laid.

The huge egg is laid quickly. The female then leaves the burrow so that the male can take over the hatching of the egg. If the female is to lay another egg, it will have already begun developing inside her, and will be laid nearly one month after the first one. It is rare, but not unknown, for a third egg to be laid. The North Island Brown Kiwi will often lay 2-3 eggs each year.

The male sits on the eggs for two and a half months to hatch them. This is a long time but it is because the egg is so big and the Kiwis body temperature is lower than other birds, so it takes a lot longer to hatch. The male leaves the burrow to feed at night. In some types of kiwi, both the male and female sit on the egg.

how many species of kiwi are there what are they?

The Little Spotted Kiwi, which were once common in the South Island, are now extinct on the mainland but survive on some offshore islands, and in the Kaori Kiwi Reserve, in Wellington.

The Haast Brown is found in the rugged mountains behind Haast,. They spend their summers in the high sub-alpine tussock grasslands, but probably retreat to the lowland forests in the winter. Some have been found living in burrows in the snow.

The North Island Brown is found in native forests, pockets of bush and pine forests.<sup>3</sup>

The Great Spotted is found only in the South Island, predominantly in North West Nelson, Central Westland and Eastern Canterbury, where they live mainly in high, often harsh, hill country. They appear to prefer wet, mossy, sub-alpine vegetation.

The Okarito Brown Kiwi, living in lowland forest just north of Franz Josef in the South Island.

The Southern Tokoeka or Stewart Island Brown lives in the dense undergrowth of Stewart Island and Fiordland, but they have been found high up in the mountains, burrowing into the snow in winter.

my first thoughts...

I know that there are four breeds of kiwi I also know that it is New Zealand's most native animal. Unfortunately there's only a few kiwis left they are becoming extinct by the year. I know what kiwis look like and I know they can't fly. I also know that there is a new kiwi the white kiwi

**Walt: Have one main idea per paragraph**

The kiwi is a native New Zealand animal. It is very endangered and is becoming extinct. There are six different types of kiwi who all live over New Zealand.

The common kiwi is a medium sized chocolate brown bird with soft fur. It has a long beak about 35cm long with nostrils at the end. They have beady black eyes and strong, fat legs. The kiwi is nocturnal. This means that it sleeps in the day and stays awake at night.

There are a lot of different Types of kiwi including The Little Spotted Kiwi, which were once common in the South Island and are now extinct on the mainland, but survive on some offshore islands, and in the Kaori Kiwi Reserve, in Wellington. The little spotted kiwi which scientists are unsure where they live is very endangered and can only be found on some off shore islands. The Haast Brown is found in the rugged mountains behind Haast. They spend their summers in the high sub-alpine tussock grasslands, but probably retreat to the lowland forests in the winter. Some have been found living in burrows in the snow. The North Island Brown is found in native forests, pockets of bush and pine forests. The Great Spotted is found only in the South Island, predominantly in North West Nelson, Central Westland and Eastern Canterbury, where they live mainly in high, often harsh, hill country. They appear to prefer wet, mossy, vegetation. The Okarito Brown Kiwi, lives in lowland forest just north of Franz Josef in the South Island. The Southern Tokoeka or Stewart Island Brown lives in the dense

25/9/11 12:16 AM

**Comment [1]:** amatangi-hulls:  
no capital here as it is not the specific name of something.

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**Comment [2]:** amatangi-hulls:  
"but" is a better conjunction here.

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**Comment [3]:** amatangi-hulls:  
You should end the sentence here.

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**Comment [4]:** amatangi-hulls:  
The Little Spotted Kiwi now only survive on some...

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**Comment [5]:** amatangi-hulls:  
Karori

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**Comment [6]:** amatangi-hulls:  
no comma here.

25/9/11 12:16 AM

**Comment [7]:** amatangi-hulls:  
Capitals needed as it is the specific name of something.

25/9/11 12:16 AM

**Comment [8]:** amatangi-hulls:  
This contradicts what you just said: you said they live on offshore islands so scientists must know where they live or do scientists think they live on offshore islands??? It's also repeating your ideas.

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**Comment [9]:** amatangi-hulls:  
kiwi

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**Comment [10]:** amatangi-hulls:  
kiwi

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**Comment [11]:** amatangi-hulls:  
kiwi

undergrowth of Stewart Island and Fiordland, but they have been found high up in the mountains, burrowing into the snow in winter.

The breeding of the kiwi. A kiwi lays one large egg at one time. Twenty four days later the kiwi lays another the second one is a bit bigger. The kiwi can only lay one egg at a time as the eggs are huge. Laying a third eggs is very uncommon but does happen. The huge egg is laid quickly. The female then leaves the burrow so that the male can take over the hatching of the egg. If the female is to lay another egg, it will have already begun developing inside her, and will be laid nearly one month after the first one. It is rare, but not unknown, for a third egg to be laid. The North Island Brown Kiwi will often lay 2-3 eggs each year. The male sits on the eggs for two and a half months to hatch them. This is a long time but it is because the egg is so big and the Kiwis body temperature is lower than other birds, so it takes a lot longer to hatch. The male leaves the burrow to feed at night. In some types of kiwi, both the male and female sit on the egg.

I hope you have enjoyed learning about the kiwi today and how they live, eat and breed. The kiwi is a very special animal to New Zealand and is becoming very extinct so LOOK AFTER IT WHILE WE HAVE IT!

Written by Sophie Hutching - Aged 11

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**Comment [12]:** amatangi-hulls:  
As you have chosen to discuss each breed of kiwi, you probably should have each in a separate paragraph.

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**Comment [13]:** amatangi-hulls:  
This is not a complete sentence and doesn't make sense. Is it supposed to be a title??? If it is then it needs to be above the start of the paragraph and be in bold or underlined so it's clear that it is a title.

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**Comment [14]:** amatangi-hulls:  
You need a colon here for this sentence to make sense.

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**Comment [15]:** amatangi-hulls:  
You have incorrectly used plurals here for eggs.

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**Comment [16]:**

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**Comment [17]:** amatangi-hulls:  
You have already said these ideas.

